

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
THOMAS M. GREEN,
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUAL, IN ADVANCE.
Office on Second Street, between Court and Market.

MAYSVILLE, KY., MARCH 21, 1869.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE died at his residence in Louisville, on Saturday, 13th inst. He was born near Bardstown, Ky., on the 5th of December, 1792, and was in his 77th year at the time of his death. In early life he was a flat-boatsman between Louisville and New Orleans. Dissatisfied with that kind of life he abandoned it about the time he became of age, studied law under JONES ROWAN, and engaged in the practice in Louisville in 1820. Soon afterwards he was appointed by the Governor Prosecuting Attorney for the Louisville Judicial District. He was an active and prominent member of the New Court and Relief parties. He was elected to the lower house of the Kentucky Legislature nine times in succession and served six years in the State Senate, at the end of which time he declined a re-election. He was a Jacksonian Democrat, not only in the life time of the victor in New Orleans, but adhering to the principles taught by OLD HICKORY long after he was in his grave, and illustrating them by his defense of the Union and the Constitution during the civil war. In 1849 he was elected President of the Constitutional Convention, presided with dignity, and wielded great influence in the deliberations of that body. He secured the Democratic nomination to LUCAS POWELL in 1851, and was his friend during the time the latter was Governor of Kentucky. These friendly relations were interrupted in 1859, when POWELL actively supported JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE for the United States Senate against his former friend. In 1855 Mr. GUTHRIE was appointed Secretary of the Treasury under President PIERCE, and administered the affairs of the department with inflexible integrity, but somewhat arbitrarily. He was defeated for the United States Senate in the causes by JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE in 1859. In 1850 he was Kentucky's candidate for the Presidency in the Charleston Convention, and received a number of votes, on various ballots, though the Kentucky delegates generally preferred BRECKINRIDGE. That Gen. BURBIDGE purposed to arrest, and, then, to murder Judge BULLITT, is beyond all doubt or question, and having had warning to this effect the latter went to Canada where he remained until some time after the close of the war. On being requested to permit Judge BULLITT to return home, the sanguinary monster declared that he would hang him if BULLITT ever fell into his hands. For many months Judge BULLITT's seat on the Bench of the Court of Appeals remained vacant and the interests of litigants and the Commonwealth suffered from his absence. In the meantime charges were preferred against him in the Kentucky Legislature. After the seat of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE in the Senate had become vacant, Mr. GUTHRIE again became a candidate, but was defeated by JAMES DAVIS, through a combination of some of the Union men from the mountains of south eastern Kentucky, who expected that the Federal Government would build a railroad to East Tennessee, and desired Mr. DAVIS to be in the Senate so that the line might be from Cincinnati to the Cumberland Gap. On the expiration of the term of Senator POWELL, Mr. GUTHRIE was elected as his successor, and taking his seat in March 1865, he soon became an advocate of President JOHNSON's policy of reconstruction. He resigned in 1868, and was succeeded by THOMAS C. MCREEY.

All through life Mr. GUTHRIE was a bold and positive man, patriotic and faithful to public trusts. It may be said of him that he never abandoned or hesitated to avow his deliberate convictions from any apprehension of personal consequences, and that his moral was equal to his physical courage, which was of the highest type. His intellect resembled his physical structure, was ponderous and strong, but devoid of grace. He was a strong and forcible debater, but had none of the eloquence of the orator. He was wise enough and bold enough to advocate and undertake a liberal system of public improvements, and to his foresight and energy Louisville in a great measure owes its prosperity.

THE LATE WM. C. MARSHALL.

We have seldom been more pained at the death of friend or relative than we have been at that of WM. C. MARSHALL, which occurred at his residence in Augusta, on Sunday, 14th inst., at 4 o'clock P.M. Some weeks ago we casually heard that the deceased had been very ill, but the intelligence was conveined with the assurance that he was then much better and was regarded as out of danger. When the sad event at last transpired it was sudden, and unexpected by his devoted family. We learn that his complaint was paen-

The deceased was born in Augusta on the 9th of August, 1807, and was the son of MARTIN PICKETT MARSHALL, and the grandson of WM. MARSHALL, one of the early Baptist preachers of Kentucky, who settled on his emigration from Virginia in Shely county, in this State. The father of the deceased was one of the most distinguished lawyers of this section of Kentucky, remarkable for his clear judgment as well as for his legal learning.

WM. C. MARSHALL was a lawyer and an orator to the profession. Without, perhaps, the profound erudition of his father, he was yet so ready and his powers of observation and perception so great, that at the bar he was ever first in his county and district, and when thrown in contact with them the ablest practitioners of the State were forced to look to their laurels. In a jury case, where room was afforded for the play of wit and appeals to sympathy and passion, he was an opponent whom no one would or could despise who had once felt his powers. But it was as a public speaker that he was most successful, and in political contests that his peculiar talents were rendered most conspicuous. We remember hearing him speak in the market house, in Covington, when he was a boy, and which is rarely the case, he used with these qualities powers of rare eloquence and close, rigid logic. If Mr. MARSHALL had been as intense a student

as he was sparkling in humor, withering in invective, and brilliant in oratory, there is no man now living in Kentucky who would have taken a higher stand for intellectual attainments. In 1834 he was elected to the Legislature of Kentucky for the first time, but served frequently at various periods thereafter. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1850, served as Prosecuting Attorney to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of R. B. CARPENTER, and was mayor of Augusta at the time of his death. His career was as useful as it was brilliant.

As a husband, father, brother, and son, Mr. MARSHALL proved that his inner nature was tender, affectionate and loving. In all the domestic relations his conduct and bearing was such that his loss will be felt most keenly. As a neighbor and friend he was kind, true, and steadfast. His house was the abode of a lavish hospitality and his purse strings were as easily unloosed at the appeals of the distressed as his generous heart was quickly touched. The writer feels that a friend has left him, and though he cannot obtrude his sorrow into that devoted family circle, yet he casts this poor flower into the grave of the departed.

JOSHUA F. BULLITT.

In 1850 or 1851 this gentleman was elected Judge of the Court of Appeals, beating THOMAS E. BRAUMETTE, who was then Circuit Judge of the Danville District. They both were or professed to be Union men, for at that time BULLITT was one of the most active and pronounced Union men in the State, and BRAUMETTE a few months afterwards resigned his position as Judge to accept the command of a regiment of Kentucky volunteers. Such, however, was Judge BULLITT's antagonism to the abolition policy of Mr. LINCOLN that, in 1853, he was ready to accept the nomination for Governor by the Convention that Col. GILBERT innocently dispersed at Frankfort. In 1861 Gen. BURBIDGE had or professed to have information that Judge BULLITT was a prominent officer in the secret order known as "Sons of Liberty," which were charged with plotting various acts of hostility against the Government of the United States and in the interest of the rebellion. That Gen. BURBIDGE purposed to arrest, and, then, to murder Judge BULLITT, is beyond all doubt or question, and having had warning to this effect the latter went to Canada where he remained until some time after the close of the war. On being requested to permit Judge BULLITT to return home, the sanguinary monster declared that he would hang him if BULLITT ever fell into his hands. For many months Judge BULLITT's seat on the Bench of the Court of Appeals remained vacant and the interests of litigants and the Commonwealth suffered from his absence. In the meantime charges were preferred against him in the Kentucky Legislature. After the seat of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE in the Senate had become vacant, Mr. GUTHRIE again became a candidate, but was defeated by JAMES DAVIS, through a combination of some of the Union men from the mountains of south eastern Kentucky, who expected that the Federal Government would build a railroad to East Tennessee, and desired Mr. DAVIS to be in the Senate so that the line might be from Cincinnati to the Cumberland Gap. On the expiration of the term of Senator POWELL, Mr. GUTHRIE was elected as his successor, and taking his seat in March 1865, he soon became an advocate of President JOHNSON's policy of reconstruction. He resigned in 1868, and was succeeded by THOMAS C. MCREEY.

The Senate of Kentucky has very wisely refused to buy Mr. ROBB's portrait of JEFFERSON by GILBERT CHARLES STUART for \$700, having rejected the House bill for that purpose. A year ago Mr. ROBB wanted \$1000 for the picture, and now he asks only \$700. A year hence he will probably sell it for \$500, and the year after for that purpose. And, maybe, he will finally be so overcome by his desire that the State of Kentucky shall have the picture that he will present it to the Commonwealth.

The New York *World*, of the 9th, has the following "lesson for the day," which is rather heavy on STEWART: "A certain ruler was asked by the chief of the people to sit in the receipt of customs. But the Scribes and Pharisees said unto him, 'This thing thou canst not do, unless thou sell all that thou hast.' 'And when he heard this he was exceedingly sorrowful, for he was very rich.' And so another received the customs."

It is not Col. SIDNEY M. BARNES who is an applicant for the United States Marshal of Kentucky, but Lieutenant Colonel THOS. E. BURNS, of the Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry. Col. BURNS was formerly a resident of Fleming county, but now lives in Lebanon. Colonel BARNES would hardly apply for an executive appointment while claiming the seat in Congress to which Captain ADAMS was elected.

STATE AID.

We regret that the Legislature has not submitted to the people a proposition to give State aid to works of internal improvement, but that he had been charged with treason. At the recent session of the Legislature the following resolutions in regard to the matter were adopted by both branches of the General Assembly, viz.:

Whereas, The Hon Joshua F. Ballitt was removed from his office as Judge of the Court of Appeals, etc., on an address to the House of Representatives, and encoured in the Senate on the 31st day of May 1865, which was as follows:

To the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky (two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives each concurring herein), request your Excellency to remove the Hon. Joshua F. Ballitt, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, from his said office for the following reasons: That the said Ballitt has violated his said office by absconding from the said office and Court and from this State, and having taken up his residence within the territory of government."

And whereas, In the opinion of the General Assembly, the said address is, upon its face, inconsistent and self contradictory, because it directed the removal of the said Judge from an office which he declares had previously vacated; and whereas, in the opinion of the General Assembly, the said address was of no effect in law, and untrue in fact; and whereas, the additional address, as appears from evidence reported to the House of Representatives by its committee appointed to take up concerning the said Judge's absence, and was moreover, a notorious fact, that in December, 1864, the said Judge, whilst engaged in the performance of his official duties, was compelled to leave the State, and sought refuge in Canada, in order to avoid illegal arrest by Federal soldiers under the command of General Grant, and who had unlimited power which was exercised with unparalleled cruelty over the liberties and lives of the good people of this Commonwealth and whereas, it appeared, from evidence reported by the said committee, that the said Burbridge, in a public speech at Frankfort, in January, 1865, declared that he had ordered the arrest of Judge J. F. Ballitt, and it caught, would hang him; and whereas, the General Assembly has no power to remove a Judge from an office by address, except for "reasonable cause," to be stated at length in such address; and in the opinion of this General Assembly, the absence of said Judge, which is stated in the said address, as the sole cause of his removal did not furnish reasonable cause; therefore, but for the reasons above mentioned was manifestly insufficient to justify the said address, and the said address was apparently only intended to authorize the notoriously untrue inference that the said Judge voluntarily left the State and neglected the duties of his office; therefore,

The New York *Herald* says: "It is now proposed in the Senate that the temper-of-office law be 'suspended' until next session of Congress. We demand the repeal of the law; but if the Senate continues to refuse to go with the House on this question, the House should at least insist that it be 'suspended' indefinitely."

The New York *Herald* says the Nashville *Republican Banner* is looking every day for says Washington Jenkins to interview BROWNLAW. Another soft or Jenkins, with a forked tail and a hot and sulphurous breath, is likely to do that interview.

A HORRIBLE crime has been committed at the village of Dolce-Aqua, North Italy, caused by the enforcement of the grist tax. The population rose in mass and killed the Mayor, whose head was then mounted on a pike and paraded through the streets. During the same day twelve of the municipal councilors were assassinated.

LOUISA ENIGME, one of the victims of the bigamist Cunningham, charged by him with knowing something of the Rogers murder, has made a statement denying every word of Cunningham's statement so far as she is concerned.

its clerk, at such time as the House may appoint.

MR. CRESWELL.

The Baltimore *Gazette*, an able Democratic paper, says of this gentleman: "To what Mr. CRESWELL, owes his appointment in the Cabinet it puzzles Marylanders to divine. This individual is recognized here as the veriest weathercock that ever twirled in the political atmosphere. He has been everything by turns, and nothing long. He cast in his fortunes with that of the Know Nothing party as soon as it became uppermost in this State. He took stock with the Democratic party when it regained the ascendancy. He was the most upbraiding pro-slavery man and secessionist after most of the Southern States had left the Union. He became one of the noisiest patriots and most vindictive loyalists as soon as that was found to be the paying side. If GRANT has made this appointment on any assured political grounds, he must expect it to be laughed at by astute politicians as the most inexplicable of blunders. The nomination conciliates no one and offends thousands. It is acceptable to no one in the South and is obnoxious to the whole North."

General S. S. FRY has been trying to oust D. S. GOODLORD from the Supervisorship of the Internal Revenue for Kentucky, but the latter had a potential friend in the person of Judge WM. C. GOODLORD and will be retained. We wish Gen. FRY could be well provided for, but GOODLORD might as well be supervisor as any other Radical. W. A. MERRIWEATHER will not be removed from his office of United States Marshal for Kentucky. He has made a good officer and the State can get along without him.

The Value of Advertising in Cincinnati (From the Cincinnati Commercial February 15th.)

The Cincinnati newspapers have a national reputation, and circulate largely over half a dozen States. We desire it understood that we do not attempt to appropriate for the *Commercial* exclusively this extended and excellent reputation. A share of it belongs to us, and we are not anxious as to the public appreciation of the portion that is ours. But we may speak more particularly of the *Commercial* because we know whereof we speak in that connection. The *Commercial* circulates largely in Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Southern Illinois, and all important ports on the Mississippi River, and considerably in Southern Michigan and Missouri. Other *Cincinnati* papers are also circulated throughout this east region. The territory of the *Cincinnati* papers extends as far as a day's railroad ride in every direction from the city.

The trade of the city can be restored throughout this territory by the aid of the press. Too many of our manufacturers have a feeling that advertising in the newspapers is not exactly the thing. They would be willing to pay for "reading matter," but do not like to be palpable advertisers. When they educate themselves out of these delusions they will see their advantage in the knowledge that a business man's advertisement, for which he is plainly responsible, is of the nature of an official document, and receives more considerate attention than any puff in the reading matter and is both more valuable and respectable.

FIFTY passengers from California and Nevada over the Union Pacific railroad, published a letter in the Chicago *Tribune* of Thursday morning, in which they complain bitterly of the treatment they received from the managers on the road while on their journey. They say that although the road was impassable some ten or twenty days before they purchased their tickets, yet they were left without information of the fact. They also state that unnecessary cruelty was practiced upon the passengers at different points by compelling them to occupy caboose cars without fire in them, and by forcing them to walk half a mile or more at various times, carrying their own baggage to change from one train to another. They charge that the principal difficulties arise from the absolute want of fire and incapacity of the division superintendent. As the road is now free from the snow blockade the cause of complaint made by these passengers may be considered removed, and passengers can now go through without detention.

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In view of the experience of the nation with regard to the article, during the spaces of twenty years, in seems almost unnecessary to recapitulate its merits to Americans. But as our population is increasing at the rate of a millions a year, in the native way and not by immigration, it may be well to hint to the rising generation and their parents, (the old settlers know all about it,) that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the most wholesome and potent vegetable tonic ever manufactured; that it is a specific for debility, dyspepsia, biliousness, and miasmatic fevers; that it prevents, as well as cures, these complaints and their complications; that it is not "had to take," and is utterly harmless.

EARLY MARRIAGES.—Dr. Franklin advocated early marriages. Essays for Young Men, on this and other subjects, being a Guide to Marriage and Conjugial Felicity, by benevolent Physicians, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Maysville Markets.

CREATED WEEKLY, to choose H. GRAY & CO., Wholeale Grocer, corner Second and Sativa streets.

COFFEE—Common, to choose 25¢ to 27¢.

STOKE—Lb. 10¢; 1 lb. 12¢; P. 15¢; 1 lb. 17¢; Soft Refuge, 17¢; 1 lb. 18¢; Black Refuge, 18¢.

MOLASSES—N. O. 1, 5¢ lb.; \$1; 1 lb. 5¢.

WHEAT—White (No. 1) 25¢; 1 lb. 1¢; Red, 25¢.

Rye, 25¢; 1 lb. 1¢; 26¢.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 18¢@20¢; Bacon, 10¢ to 25¢.

MACARONI—Lb. 12¢; No. 1, 22¢ 60; No. 2, 22¢ 60; No. 3, 22¢ 60; No. 4, 22¢ 60; No. 5, 22¢ 60; No. 6, 22¢ 60; No. 7, 22¢ 60; White Fish, 29¢ 60.

FEATHERS—25¢.

SEED—Clover, 10¢ to 16¢.

CANDLES—Tallow, 15¢; Star, boxes, 26¢.

Soda—American, 25¢; English, 25¢.

Wax—White, 25¢; Yellow, 25¢; Tallow, next three \$2 75; next eight, \$3 95; Washboard, \$3 00.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

In store and for sale choice new hemp seed and sea oats, Wall street, Maysville, Ky.

WAX—SWELL, ALEX. POWER.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

An election for President and Directors of the Murphysville Turnpike Company will be held at Well's store in Murphysville, at 10 o'clock A.M. on Monday, April 4th, 1869.

H. C. MORGAN, President.

W. R. GILL, Secretary.

Washington, Ky., March 17, '69.

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TURNPIKE ELECTION.

An election for President and Directors of the Maysville, Orangeburg and Mt. Carmel Turnpike Road, will be held at the office of W. S. Frank, on the first Monday in April next.

mar17w2 J. D. MAYHUGH, Pres.

NOTICE.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky,

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of John Reese petition for final discharge, filed on the 23rd of February last by order of the Court, the Creditors of John Reese, Bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me on the 26th day of March 1869 at

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE
MAYSVILLE, KY. MARCH 24, 1869.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Lexington *Observer* says: We understand that Fielder Barnes, U. S. Collector in the 8th District, passed through this city on Wednesday on his return from Washington with a *quorum* for those at home who are endeavoring to oust him. He avers that he will not be removed.

Held to Bail.—On yesterday Richard Key was held to bail in the sum of \$5,000 for his appearance at the April term of the Circuit Court, to answer a charge of accessory to the murder of his father by John J. Key. His attorneys, W. H. Wadsworth and T. J. Throop, and Taliafero Key were on his bond.

Southeastern Presbyterian.—We have received the South Western Presbyterian, a religious paper published at New Orleans, and edited by Rev. Henry W. Smith. A journal of this character is greatly needed in the Southwest and we trust the enterprise will be liberally patronized. Mr. Smith makes an able editor.

Sale of Land and Stock.—We are indebted to Col. L. B. Goggin, auctioneer, for the following account of the sale of W. T. Quisenberry's land, stock, &c., near Lewisburg, March 18th, 1868: Four cows, \$81; one cow, \$61; one cow, \$89; one yoke oxen, \$166; one wagon, \$100; one two year old filly, \$113; one three year old horse, \$104.50; one colt, \$59; one three year old horse, \$128; corn, 35 cents per bushel; oats, 35 cents per dozen. The farm sold at \$135 per acre, and was bought by Mr. —— Durham, of Fleming county.

Moses Green, who was shot by John J. Key, on Saturday last, is an old man more than seventy years of age, and a most excellent citizen and Christian. He is a native of Lewis county, where his family rank among the most worthy and respectable of its citizens. We had with him a very slight acquaintance, but his appearance indicated a man inoffensive in his relations with others, and correct in his daily life. He had given the son no other ground of ill-will than that of renting the farm from the slaughtered father. We learn that this good old man was better on yesterday, and some slight hopes were entertained of his recovery. We earnestly trust that these hopes may be gratified, and that the stricken wife and daughters who saw their husband and father shot down in their presence, may not soon be called on to follow his body to the grave.

Police Report.—On the 9th inst., John and Thomas Cole, were brought before his Honor on a charge of a breach of the peace. They donated \$5 each to the school fund and rewarded the officers for their polite attention.

The 10th Frederick Weaver was up on a similar charge and was fined the same amount. This fellow slapped one of the little girls employed in the cotton factory, and he was let off very cheaply.

On the 13th, John Cartmell, also employed in the cotton factory, slapped a little boy at work in the factory, and was fined \$2 and costs.

On the 15th Frank Berry was riotous and disorderly in front of D. D. Doty's store, brandishing a gun and misbehaving generally. He carried on until he got himself knocked down by one of the clerks, and the Mayor fined him \$5 for his fun.

On the 16th, Mike Garven, a callow merchant, stole a piece of his favorite goods from Doty's store, was arrested, and committed to jail in default of \$50 bail.

On Wednesday of last week, Robinson Green, got exuberantly drunk, and created a disturbance upon the street. When remonstrated with he became insulting, and was very abusive of the officers who were compelled to take him to the lock-up. The next morning he was subdued and repentant and was let off with the very light fine of \$5 and costs. Squire Nicholson is officiating as mayor during the absence of Wm. P. Coons.

Information.—We received the following Friday night, viz:

CINCINNATI, KY., Mar. 19, 1869.

Eagle—Please inform us whether on your article on McNeal, Urban & Co., and the *Democrat* was of your own suggestion or as advertisement.

Respectfully,
R. W. MESSER.

It seems to us that the above inquiry is unnecessary, as the article referred to itself indicated what it was—an expression of the editor's sense of the impropriety of assailing a man's character or business merely because he did not appreciate the advantage of advertising in one paper. We would no more receive money for criticising the course of another paper than we would imitate the example of the *Democrat* in the respect alluded to. As for Messrs. Urban, McNeal & Co., we neither know nor care anything about them or their business, and have never had nor do we expect ever to have any communication with them. The *Democrat* did its own editors injustice in the article criticised, which they will in time see, acknowledge, and, we believe, regret.

The Kentucky Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Some of the citizens of Maysville will remember to their cost a certain Dr. J. C. Beck, portraining to hail from Newport, Ky., who first introduced the celebrated Col. Russell Smith to this confounding and credulous community. Dr. Beck was the manager of the Kentucky Mutual Life Insurance Company and by false representations induced a number of our people to insure in that company. Nearly every policy issued here was obtained by means of the most unmistakable fraud some time ago that learned that Dr. Beck had been indicted for perjury, but we have not heard what has become of the case. The assets of the concern are very small, but something may be made out of it. Mr. D. S. Houshaw has brought suit against the Company to wind up its affairs and also to administer upon its assets. The proofs of fraud are very damaging, and there is little doubt that the Company can be compelled to cancel the policies and to pay back the money paid as premiums, provided its assets are sufficient. Those of our readers who were bilked by Dr. Beck, and who would like to sue for the return of their money, will do well to confer with D. S. Houshaw, Catlettsburg, Kentucky.

The Dedication.—During the last week an interesting meeting was held in the new Presbyterian Church in the Fifth Ward, built and owned by the Assembly division of the Church in this city. The Pastor, Rev. George W. Coons, was assisted by Rev. Mr. Worrell, of Covington, who preached to good audiences on the three last nights in the week. On Sunday morning the Church was dedicated to God, the sermon being preached by Mr. Worrell. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity, many persons belonging to other congregations being in attendance. After the services were over, it was announced that there was still a debt on the Church of \$1400, and an effort was made to raise the money to

discharge it. We are glad to learn that it was entirely successful, \$1600 having been subscribed before the congregation dispersed. Two-fifths of this amount was subscribed by A. M. Janney and Mr. Chase, who had previously given very liberally towards the enterprise. The entire cost of the Church was \$5,500, with which a very handsome though small chapel has been erected. The building is of frame, the interior being of a very chaste and beautiful design. The pulpit is as handsome a piece of carved wood as we ever saw. The windows are of stained glass, the front one being very beautiful. The room is well warmed by stoves and a register, and is large enough for the purpose. A church was much needed in that part of the city, and the enterprise will doubtless result in the extension of the good influences of religion.

Our Railroad in Lexington.—We find the following in the Lexington *Statesman*, viz:

The citizens of Lexington will be given an opportunity to vote on a subscription of \$50,000 in the stock of the Maysville and Paris Railroad. We favor this project not only on the general principle that every railroad running into a city increases its prosperity, but because peculiar and large advantages will accrue to Lexington from this road. When this road is completed, we will have four outlets to the Ohio River. It is probable that for several years yet we will be almost entirely dependent upon that river for coal.

Over these routes to the Ohio, the distance is not much less than one hundred miles. It now costs the city about one cent per bushel for every ten miles it is transported over these roads. The same rates over the Maysville road would reduce coal at least four cents per bushel. Upon one million bushels of coal this would be a saving of \$10,000. The saving in the price of coal bought at Lexington would be greater than this in one year. But this is not all. As the price of coal is lessened, the disposition of capital to go into manufactures is increased, and thus the population is increased and property rises. Increase of population increases trade; the establishing of manufactures increases a demand for labor, so all classes of our people will be benefited by this reduction in the price of coal. We believe that a very large majority of our citizens will vote for this subscription. There should not be any opposition to it.

The Railroad Directory.—The Board of Directors of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad, Northern Division, appointed by Judge Sunmiller nearly a year ago, have not adopted any law-by fixing the time and place for holding the annual meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of electing a President and Board of Directors. Consequently the present Board will continue in office until they have adopted such a law in pursuance of which the election must be held. We learn that a meeting of the Board will be held before long, at which this matter will probably be settled. Judge Sunmiller will still have the power of appointment in his hands, and will select the new Board. We presume that so soon as any of the precincts in Fleming vote the tax of one per cent., that county will be represented in the Board. Nicholas county has already two Directors, and will probably retain that number in the new Board. Nothing can very well be done until the sum of \$50,000 shall be raised by subscription, and it is to be hoped that there will be no delay in taking the vote in Fleming, Carlisle and Lexington. By the way, if the latter city votes to subscribe, \$50,000 will entitle her to a Director, and she ought to have one.

The Zodiac.—It was anciently believed that the heavenly bodies exerted a powerful influence over the feelings and actions of all the animal creation, and especially over the destinies of mankind; that the relative position of these at the hour of the birth of the child gave cast to his character, and through life influenced his fortunes, brought him health and success, or misfortune, disease, and even death. The influence of the position of the sun and moon in the signs of the Zodiac was believed to be especially powerful over the success or failure of the enterprises commenced or carried on at such times, as well as over the health of the particular parts of the body, which each particular sign was supposed to represent, which is shown in the anatomy of man's body as supposed to be governed by the twelve constellations, according to ancient astrology.

Horse and Mule Trade.—The Paris *Kentuckian* says:

Burton S. Letton, of this county, well-known South and East as an extensive and honorable dealer in mules and horses, died on Monday. He had returned from Atlanta on Tuesday, and was en route home from purchasing another lot of mules, on Wednesday night, when he was struck with paralysis and fell from his horse. Fortunately he was soon discovered, and every assistance rendered with the above result.

Captain T. J. Macy.—T. J. Macy, of Woodford, passed through here yesterday with twelve head of horses—all choice stock, carefully selected, comprising some of the best that ever left the State. Becky Bird, the invincible roadster, has won over three thousand dollars in premiums. The McCoy mare, Flora, won thirty premiums last season, ten of which were sweepstakes for best saddle mare. The Jones horse, Cock of the Rock, is a splendid saddle horse, and has beaten the best geldings in the State. Black Prince is another fine saddle horse, probably equal to either of the others, but has never been shown. G. B. McClellan, by Ringgold, dares a thoroughbred mare, is a handsome saddle gelding of fine form and action. The others are all combined horses. There are five ladies' saddle horses in the lot. All are bays except Black Prince, and all well bred thoroughbreds. Captain Macy doesn't take Pea Vine with him, that noted horse having proven himself so excellent a breeder that he will keep him for that purpose.

Killing in JERUSALEM.—Who are the Ku-Klux?—On Tuesday night about midnight a party of mounted men, estimated variously from fifteen to twenty-five in number, passed through Nicholaville, en route, as the sequel proved, to the residence of Mrs. Bohem, who lives a few miles east of the town. It seems that Frank Bowen, a son of the lady named, had made himself obnoxious in different ways, and was suspected of cattle lifting and other nocturnal practices. As to his innocence or guilt on this charge we know nothing, and only state that he was not in altogether good repute.

A pair of extra mules were sold by J. D. Butler to Archy K. Bedford, for \$500. Mr. Bedford also sold an extra pair of black mares to Thomas R. Crookshanks, for \$500. Mr. Crookshanks is from east Tennessee, and was en route from Cincinnati, where he purchased a lot of mutes.

The pair of mules at Bishop's sale sold to W. W. Fisher for \$500.

Dan Turney returned from Mississippi the other day. He sold 65 head of medium-sized cattle to Grenada and Canton at an average of \$175. The market is pretty well supplied.

Heavy crops are being put in, and if not interfered with the people will do well the coming season. Work is the order of the day. The cereal crops are being kept up, and all the cotton is being planted that can be cultivated.

Trade science and philosophy have done much to explode such astrological fancies and scruples, but a large class of our old settlers still believe in the twelve signs of the Zodiac in all their fabulous significance.

Just here we may well relate one of the many stories we have heard touching the influence of the sign. An acquaintance of ours bought a calf of a neighbor and drove it home. It traveled with great reluctance, bowing every step of the way. It hewed all night, and for days after, until it had reduced itself to a mere shadow. Meantime the neighbor who owned the cow came to tell the purchaser of the calf that the cow had gone mad. Our friend now consulted his almanac, and found the sign was in the head. To set matters right he had cow and calf turned together, and waited till the sign was in the thighs, when he separated them, and all was resigned quiet.

Game makers may laugh and ridicule, look smart and appear smart, but in our experience a sign's a sign for all that. Test the matter ye incredulous and report to AGRICOLA.

The Railroad Law for Fleming.—Appendix we publish the law recently enacted by the Legislature authorizing the county of Fleming to subscribe stock in the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Division. The law allows the vote to be taken by precincts, and a tax can be levied on those voting for it, and no tax can be levied in such precincts to assist in building any such road unless the people of such precinct, at an election held for the purpose of obtaining their assent upon the proposition, shall cast a majority of votes for it. We hope there will be no delay in submitting this question to the people of Fleming. Here is the law, which will speak for itself, viz:

An Act to amend the "Act authorizing the Counties of Bourbon, Nicholas and Fleming to take stock in the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Division."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That an Act entitled an Act to authorize the counties of Bourbon, Nicholas and Fleming to subscribe stock in the Maysville

and Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Division.

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H. T. Wilson has gone to Wilmington, N. C. Fisher & Boulden shipped a lot to Richmond, Va.

The Carlisle *Mercury* notices the sale of Bob. Sims' jack to Ohio for \$300; also his purchase of John Holt's (of Bourbon) mule at \$173.75.

Dr. Harrack's trotting mare by Errickson, valued at \$1,000, died of pneumonia.

MACOS, GA., March 3, 1869.

Editors True Kentuckian:

GENTLEMEN.—Enclosed you have \$2 to pay for your valuable paper, as I have been reading it long enough for nothing. You will please change my paper back from Millidgeville, Ga., to Mt. Sterling, Ky., as I am on my way to another hard winter's work in the mule trade.

I am glad to be able to report a different result this time. I have retained out about 300 miles in Georgia during the five months time I have been gone, and if I have not made up my last year's losses, I have almost done so. The mule market in Georgia has been good, and prices pretty well sustained as far as the market will permit. I have sold to all who had good chances to buy. The good people of Georgia, and the South generally, have been working like beavers since the war to make up some of their losses. They ask only their rights under the Constitution, and to be let alone, and that is all they ever did claim or ask.

The raising of cotton is now the most popular industry to be pursued by the people of the South are quitting all kinds of business and turning their attention to that. Hence the unprecedented demand for mules this fall and winter. One acre of land in Georgia that cost from \$4 to \$7, will yield more clear profit than two acres of our rich Kentucky blue grass land valued at \$100 per acre.

It shall be the duty of the tax payers of the State to collect the tax on behalf of the railroads on or before the first day of December of each year, but the place of collection shall be in one of the taxed districts or at Flemingsburg.

If any tax payor refuse or fail to pay to the Treasurer the amount of tax due from him by the first day of December of each year, he shall be liable for such delinquency or non-payment.

THE SECTION 13. of the act herein amended by so amended that its provisions apply only to the districts that vote in favor of the tax.

9. That any part or parts of the act referred to in the first section contrary to the provisions of this act, is hereby repealed so far as the same relates to Fleming county, but in all other respects remains in full force and applicable to the county of Fleming equally with the other counties.

This act to take effect from its passage.

Yours as ever,
THOMAS JOHNSON,

Speaker of the House of Reps.

WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved February 25th, 1869.
J. W. STEVENSON.

By the Governor,
S. B. CHURCHILL,
Secretary State.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, SECRETARY OF STATE, certify that the foregoing Bill is truly copied from the original enrolled Bill, on file in the office of Secretary of State.

Witness my hand and the seal of State, this 25th day of March, A. D. 1869.
W. T. SAMUEL,
Assistant Secretary.

By the Governor,
S. B. CHURCHILL,
Secretary State.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, SECRETARY OF STATE, certify that the foregoing Bill is truly copied from the original enrolled Bill, on file in the office of Secretary of State.

AGRICULTURAL

"NEW" FERTILIZER FOR GRAPES.

It is interesting to observe how old things become new, and how old methods and recipes are periodically revived. Many years ago there was a great stir made about the value of the pruning of the grape vine as a fertilizer for vineyards. Those of your readers that have read Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry will remember how emphatic he was in advocating the value of such matters. The California Farmer has lately been impressed with the importance of returning to the soil all the prunings and other waste matter; and the American Journal of Horticulture and some other periodicals give their endorsement of the system. That the prunings, finely chopped up and well plowed in, would be value there is no doubt, although there are some drawbacks which have not been taken into consideration. Thus it has occasionally been suspected that decaying wood is apt to induce disease in the roots of vines if in contact with them. But the great difficulty is the labor involved. In this country of expensive labor we cannot afford to hire men or even boys for the purpose of cutting up our waste pruning. It is not impossible, however, that a very strong and powerful machine like a straw-cutter might be used. One such machine would serve a whole neighborhood and would reduce the cuttings to such a condition that they could easily be plowed under without any difficulty. Still after all it is a serious question whether it would pay. Our impression is that the benefit to be derived from the use of chopped up cuttings has been greatly overrated. We tried the plan once, selecting out the smaller shoots and cutting them up with a straw-cutter, while the larger we cut with a small hatchet. We applied the prunings of ten vines to the roots of five, and then we invested the amount which we thought we ought to have for our labor, in charcoal which we applied to the remaining five. We thought the charcoal produced the best results.

Since that time we have disposed of our prunings of all kinds by converting them into charcoal and at the same time burning them with a quantity of heavy clay. The greatest difficulty is to make the heap sufficiently compact to allow it to be covered conveniently. This we accomplish by means of a few stout hooked stakes. After the charcoal from the tail, white and green pruning, has been collected together we lay a few short branches or poles on the top. These poles are then pegged down by means of two or three hooked stakes applied to each pole, and in this way the mass is rendered so compact that it is easily covered with soil and similar matter. The heap after being buried goes to rotted away, more strength being thrown on the fire the longer it burns. Several days generally elapses before the work is finished, but at the end of that time we get a mass of fine, porous charcoal of excellent quality.

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